

509BC

Reported first treaty between
Rome and Carthage

509BC

Wars for the restoration of
Etruscan supremacy at Rome
for several years

509 BC

JUNIUS BRUTUS

Son of M. Junius and TARQUINIA
and nephew of TARQUIN.

When his father and elder brother
were murdered by TARQUIN the Proud,
he feigned insanity, thereby saving
his life and was called BRUTUS
for his apparent stupidity. He
later inspired the Romans to get rid of
the TARQUINS and became a CONSUL

509BC to 507BC

Capitol was dedicated. The Capitol which housed the Etruscan trinity of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, was one of the earliest temples built in Rome. It remained the central shrine of Romans throughout their history.

509 BC

Carthage signed a treaty with Rome in which both powers defined their relative spheres of commercial and political influence and pledged mutual respect.

509BC

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS is
the traditional founder of the Republic.

He appointed SPURIUS LUCRETIVS
as interrex to preside over the
comitia for election of Consuls

BRUTUS and COLLATINUS were
elected. Collatinus was Lucretia's
Husband.

509 B.C. ? \rightarrow 29 B.C.

Republic (Rome)

Punic Wars 264-146 B.C.

Civil Wars resulting in
an Empire 146-31 B.C.

509 BC \Rightarrow ~~240 BC~~ 340 BC Rome.

Period of Internal Struggle

(a) Consuls: Two Patricians elected annually by COMITIA CENTURATA
They had Kingly but not unlimited power - Led by 12 lictors

1. Could convene Popular Assembly and Senate
2. Appoint Senators
3. Superintend taking of census

(4) Appoint two quaestors from
patricians

(5) With COMITIA CENTURIATA decide
questions of war and peace.

509 BC \Rightarrow 340 BC

Rome

Dictator - appointed in time of great danger by the Senate for 6 months. He had absolute power. Led by 24 lictors

509 BC \Rightarrow 340 BC

Rome
Senate - consisted of 300
members appointed by the
Consuls from among the
patricians and wealthy
plebeians.

509 BC \Rightarrow 340 BC

COMITIA CURIATA - still existed, but lost all its power. The patricians had practically entire control of the government and combined against the plebeians. The plebeians, if wealthy, were admitted to the senate, but could hold no office in the

state or church.

509 BC \Rightarrow 340 BC

Rome

COMITIA CENTURIATA -

now became the main Assembly,
appointing the two consuls and
having the power to approve or
reject all bills; but the wealthiest
centuries voted first.

509 BC \Rightarrow 340 BC

Plebeians were oppressed

- 1) Heavy Taxation.
- 2) Debt - The property and even the person of the debtors fell into the hands of the creditors thereby making them virtually slaves.
- 3) USURY - Excessive interest was

charged for their loans.

- 4) Unjust division of conquered lands. —
these were usually divided among
the patricians and occasionally
the wealthy plebeians received a share
- 5) Destruction of their farms while
performing the enforced military
service.

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Reputed 1st treaty between Rome
and Carthage

Was for the restoration of Etruscan
supremacy at Rome for several
years.

509BC

According to tradition, PUBLIUS VALERIUS was chosen Consul in 509BC after LUCIUS TARQUINIUS COLLATINUS had been forced to resign because, although he had been a leader in the overthrow of the monarchy, he was related to the exiled royal family.

509BC

DURANT

Establishment of Roman Republic -

509BC

DURANT

The first consuls were Brutus and COLLATINUS, but COLLATINUS resigned and was replaced by Publius VALERIUS who won the name PUBLICOLA - friend of the people - by putting through the Assembly several laws that remained basic in Rome: that any man who should try to make himself king might be killed w/o trial; that any attempt to take a public

office w/o the people's consent should be
punished ~~with~~ with death; and that any citizen
condemned by a magistrate to death or
flogging should have the right of appeal
to the Assembly.

The revolution freed Rome from Etruscan
ascendency and replaced the monarchy
with an aristocracy that ruled Rome
until Caesar.